

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXVI. No. 341

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIRLOS GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—OFF AMERICAN COMEDY.

ROBERTY THEATRE, Bowery.—A SOLDIER'S PROGRESS—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—LA FILLE DU ROY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—ROSEMALE.

CLAYTON THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET FANTASIES OF HENRI DE VILLE.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner 5th av.—HANS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 35th st.—PERFORMANCES AT 8 AND 10—LIFE IN THE STREETS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 52d st.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 726 Broadway.—OPERA HOUSE.—THE FOUR DEBUTANTES.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—GOLD DUST.

THEATRE CONIQUE, 24 Broadway.—COMTE VOGL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS.—BURLINGTON, HALEY, & CO.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 301 Bowery.—NEGRO CONCERTS.—BURLINGTON, HALEY, & CO.

BRANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 221 st., between 4th and 5th av.—BRANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SOURCES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Malice at 24.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, December 7, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1.—Advertisements.
- 2.—Advertisements.
- 3.—News from Washington.—Cataclysm's Catastrophe: The Correspondence which led to the Russian Minister's Recall.—The Treaty of Washington: Lately Opposed by the English and the American.—The Arrangement of the Fisheries and the Commission.—Miscellaneous Telegrams.
- 4.—Governor Hoffman: Has He Decided Against the Democratic Party?—New York Communitarian: Complications.—Frumbling: Teatime: Frigid Condition of the Habitations of the Poor: Meeting of the Board of Health.—Rumors and the Drama.—Art Matters.—Melancholy Evening: Disasters.—The "Green" Board of Trade.—Confusing a Murder.—Meeting of the River Commissioners.—New York City News.—Old City Towns.—Navigation of the Mississippi River.
- 5.—Europe: President Thiers and the Explanations of the Chinese Ambassadors: The Count de Chambord: Interviewed at Lezard: Sir Charles Drake Again on the Coast of Italy: The Troops in Russia: British Billiards.—The Philadelphia Debates: Trial and conviction of C. T. Jerkes, Jr., the "roker."—Presidential Appointments.—Leibniz's Legacy: The Sing Sing Love Tragedy Received.—The Canadian Parliament.—Matters in Missouri.—Madison county (N. J.), in Mourning.—The Boston Mayor.—The Postal Telegraph Scheme.—American Union Congress.
- 6.—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Eastern Question.—The Trouble Looming Up Between Russia and Germany."—Amusement Announcements.
- 7.—European Cable Telegrams.—News from Cuba, the West Indies and South America.—The Anti-Grant War: The Key Note of the Coming Presidential Campaign: Governor Walker, of Virginia, on the War Path.—The Revolution in Sicily.—Bulgaria.
- 8.—Jim Irving on Trial: A Stunning Illustration of the Late Style of Conducting an Election.—Proceedings in the Courts.—The "Fugitives in Court"—Confession of a Negro Murderer.—Old Home: Cases.—Brooklyn Affairs.—Destructive Fire in Williamsburg.—Jersey City Water Supply.—And for the Chicago "squatters."
- 9.—The Metairie Races: A Delightful Day and Large Attendance.—Public Instruction: Superintendent's Report.—General.—Frozen to Death.—Police Peculiarities.—A Singular Race.—Financial and Commercial Reports.—Domestic, European and Havana Markets.—Marriages and Deaths.—Advertisements.
- 10.—The Wharton Case: "Alexie" Last Day in Gotham: Farewell Visit to the Opera: His Future Movements.—Smuggling: Secret Service Seizure of Diamonds.—Shipping Intelligence.—Advertisements.
- 11.—Advertisements.
- 12.—Advertisements.

THE PRINCE OF WALES was out of present danger yesterday morning, with the fever in regular gradual decline.

GOLD 109½.—The decline in gold has reached 109½, the lowest point, not only since the close of the war, but since July 5, 1862.

THE TRIAL OF MRS. WHARTON was continued in Annapolis yesterday, some additional important testimony for the prosecution being presented.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION is still progressing since the fall of Saltillo. The revolutionists have levied a second loan in Monterey, and great alarm and consternation prevailed among the foreign traders in consequence.

JERSEY CITY was threatened with a water famine yesterday from the same cause which involved Boston in that unpleasant predicament last week, the massing of ice against the screens in the reservoir. Prompt measures saved the city.

THE LAST OF THE WASHBURNs IN CONGRESS.—For the first time in sixteen years there is not a Washburn in Congress. Mr. Washburn, Governor elect of Massachusetts, having sent in his resignation as a member yesterday. Is the race fading out, or are the old representatives thereof sufficed with official pabulum?

THE FIRST ICE ACCIDENT of the season in this vicinity occurred at Kew-Forest, in Westchester county, on Tuesday. Three little children, coasting on a mill pond, suddenly sank through the too brittle ice and were drowned. This warning comes in so sad a shape that it ought to be a reminder to reckless skaters all through the season which just commences.

A VERDICT WAS RENDERED yesterday in the Superior Court which shows that travellers on our city cars have some rights as well as those moneyed corporations, and that the same cannot be disregarded with impunity. Mr. Thomas Hamilton got on a Third Avenue car at Ninetieth street to come to Thirtieth street. He paid his fare, and at the depot was transferred to another car, but no transfer ticket given him. Below the depot his fare was again demanded, and upon his stating that he had paid his fare once and refusing to pay it again he was forcibly ejected from the car. The jury gave him a verdict of five hundred dollars damages. A few more such suits and a few more such verdicts will be likely to teach our railroad officials that they cannot by such a course as that pursued toward Mr. Hamilton publicly brand a passenger as a cheat and a fraud without having to make some indemnity.

The War on the President—The Key-note of the Presidential Campaign Sounded from Virginia.

Two years ago Gilbert C. Walker was elected Governor of Virginia over H. H. Wells. Although the former was a conservative and the latter a radical, both were republicans prominently identified with the war against secession, and of the two, Walker was regarded as the special supporter of General Grant, who, if we remember correctly, wrote a letter endorsing the principles upon which the conservative candidate conducted the campaign. Nevertheless, Governor Walker now opens the war against the national administration with force and vigor, and in his annual Message to the Legislature of the State of Virginia, published in the HERALD to-day, sounds the key-note of the coming Presidential campaign. As General Lee, of Virginia, marshalled and led the forces of the Southern secessionists against the government of the United States in 1861, so Governor Walker, of Virginia, essays to marshal and lead the forces of the secessionists from republicanism against the federal administration in 1871, the difference between the two being that, while Lee was a born and bred Virginian, Walker belongs to the tribe of carpet-baggers who were thrown into political prominence in the Southern States through the instrumentality of the war. It is evident that Governor Walker has been studying the portents in the political sky, and foreseeing the approach of a grand revolutionary movement in the ranks of his own party, and believing that he discovers the promise of a union of all opposition elements, including the leaderless and objectless democracy, against General Grant in the campaign of next year, he has boldly determined to take the initiative, and to give to Congress the cue upon which to start the ball from the elevation of the national Capitol.

The Governor's Message is a lengthy and elaborate document, and, so far as it refers to State matters, appears to be unusually interesting, if we may judge from the synopsis which reached us at an early hour this morning. He declares that the novel experiment of universal suffrage and equal rights before the law, first voluntarily inaugurated in Virginia and faithfully and impartially tried, has proved a success; or, rather, that if left to work itself out under favorable circumstances and without undue interference, it would eminently conduce to a good and stable rebuilding of the government. "The great need of Virginia to-day," says the Governor, "is capital and population;" and these he evidently believes would flow liberally into the State under the attractions of equalization of taxation and a thorough system of free education, if the State government could only be left to itself without the intermeddling of federal authority. After reviewing the financial policy adopted by the General Assembly, which the Governor heartily endorses, the Message proceeds to arraign the administration of General Grant in a scathing manner. The interference of the federal government with State affairs, the suspension of the habeas corpus, the marshalling of United States bayonets around the polls, the assignment of a federal gunboat to point its loaded cannon on a city during an election in order to intimidate voters; the arbitrary arrest of citizens in time of peace—all these acts he charges upon the administration and brands them as wanton attacks upon the liberties of the people and the free institutions of the country. He declares that the absorption of the powers and functions of States by the federal government was as foreign to the design of the founders of the republic as was the nullification or repudiation of federal authority by the individual action of the States, for the triumph of either usurpation involves the destruction of the Union. Nor does he regard the war of secession from which the nation happily came out victorious, if not unwounded, as any more fraught with danger to the life of the republic than is the alleged attempt of the federal administration to strip the States of their liberty and independence, under the pretended necessity of enforcing the national laws and protecting the rights of the people under them. "We have passed the ordeal of secession," says Governor Walker, "but the recoil has carried us to the other extreme—the danger of centralization; and the perils that menaced the Union in 1861 are finding a parallel in 1871."

Whatever may be thought of the indictment thus brought against the administration of General Grant, there is no doubt good ground for complaint at the political tinkering in the Southern States, which has been going on ever since the cessation of the war, and in which both political parties have had an equal hand. The great game of the aspirants for a continuance of office, or for the succession to power, has been the control of the reconstructed States, and to this probably the Virginians owe their present Chief Executive. If the South had been left to itself, free alike from the intrigues of the carpet-baggers and the undus intermeddling of the federal government, nearly all the States would have been to-day at peace, with equal rights secured to all their inhabitants—black, white and copper-colored. The true safety of the freedmen lay not in the protection of United States bayonets, but in the political status conferred upon them by the consequences of the war. The necessity of making friends of those who, in many instances, hold a controlling power over the ballot box, would have soon taught the most hot-headed rebel a lesson of prudence, and State governments, eager for popular support, would have speedily made an end of all Ku Klux troubles. As it is, a great portion of the South, six years after the war, is disorganized and distracted, the people held under the iron rule of martial law, and the State governments paralyzed. This is an injury, not to the South alone, but to the whole Union, and the sooner the political harpies on both sides take their hands off the reconstructed States, the better will it be for the prosperity and progress of the whole nation. Governor Walker announces his platform to be, inviolability of the writ of habeas corpus; subordination of military to civil authority; honesty and

economy in the administration of public affairs; equalization and reduction of tariffs and taxes to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of the public credit; free education for all; a fostering care, encouragement and elevation of labor, and universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. Whether this pronouncement will make him an available candidate for the Presidency on the ticket of the Grand Liberal Union party is a subject for future consideration.

Congress Yesterday—A Dull Day.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were characterized by extreme dullness. No subject of public interest or importance came up in either House. The Senate did not remain in open session longer than an hour, when, on the receipt of the correspondence in reference to the Cataclysm matter, it went into executive session. There were some resolutions presented in the open session for the arrest of recalcitrant witnesses in the Ku Klux investigation; but that whole matter has come to be regarded in the light of an unmitigated nuisance, having not the least interest for the general public. If everything connected with it could be allowed to sink out of sight forever it would be a relief to the whole country.

In the House a resolution was adopted, on the motion of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (Mr. Banks), calling on the President for information as to the instructions given to our naval commanders in the Cuban waters, as to further particulars connected with the brutal execution of the Havana students who were charged with the desecration of Castañeda's grave, and as to the failure of the Spanish government to carry out promised reforms in the West Indian colonies. Mr. Banks probably expects to make the response the groundwork for a report from his committee, in which our government is to be placed in a hostile attitude to that of Spain. A large part of the time during which the House sat yesterday was frittered away in a fruitless attempt to have a new drawing for seats, and in the reading of a voluminous bill codifying the postal laws. Subsequently the House took up the bill for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress, but had made no disposition of it up to the time of adjournment.

The Proposed Fusion Party—Senator Trumbull's Objections.—The Anti-Grant Republicans Backing Down.

Senator Trumbull, according to the Louisville Journal, has been interviewed by an ex-United States Senator on the project of a coalition between the democracy and the anti-Grant republicans in the coming Presidential election, and from the report of this interview it appears that Mr. Trumbull whistles the project down the wind. He would not, for many reasons, run as a Presidential candidate against General Grant. He thinks the time has not come, North or South, and especially South, for a reconstruction of parties; that the defeat of General Grant in 1872 would result in a Southern reaction which would be worse than the present state of affairs; that General Grant, in the main, is a conservative man, and that the proposed democratic passive policy will be a failure. From all this, and much more from Mr. Trumbull to the same effect, it is clear that his mind is fixed upon General Grant for 1872 against any opposition, coalition or new departure.

In the next place, we understand that Senator Sumner is not in the fusion market; that General Logan is coming round, and that Mr. Fenton and Mr. Greeley can be reconciled with a few sops from the Custom House. This leaves the anti-Grant republican soreheads pretty much in the hands of Messrs. Gratz Brown, Carl Schurz and George Wilkes; and we are afraid that their followers will not be sufficiently numerous to encourage the democracy to try the "passive policy" under the confederate flag of a republican bolter. In short, we think that Mr. Trumbull is right in his opinion that this proposed new party coalition movement against General Grant "will be a failure." We see that Governor Hoffman goes in for this coalition; but the downfall of Tammany has made a new departure necessary for the Governor, and he is wise enough to recognize the fact. The projected Holy Alliance, however, comes too late for 1872 and too soon for 1876; and the wisest course for the democracy under the circumstances is that recommended by Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana—viz., a national convention of the party as soon as possible in order to hold the party together.

Business in the Supreme Court.

It was an unusually busy day yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, and the cases before it were unusually important. In the first place a decision was rendered in the Riverside Park assessment matter, sustaining the appeal from the order of the Special Term confirming the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment. New commissioners are to be appointed, who will be named on the settlement of the order. Another decision was rendered which will cause rejoicing—though not extending beyond this special circle—among the friends of the two youthful light-weight contestants, Edwards and Collins. These pugilistic gladiators, after their fistful encounter on Long Island, were sentenced to one year's hard labor at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars each. The Court decided that their conviction was not legal and granted their release. Both, however, have been pretty well "punished" by their several months of imprisonment and labor, and as they declare their intention to abandon the profession in future the result of the decision is perhaps, after all, not to be greatly deplored. Subsequent to this arguments were heard in the cases of Lookup Evans, convicted of abortion; William O'Neil, convicted of receiving stolen bonds, and McCarty, convicted of the murder of Cline. The end sought in the appeals from their convictions is to secure for each a new trial. The Court reserved its decision in each case, but will probably announce the same in a few days.

THE WINTER PROSPECT.—There is an old saying that "when the winter comes in like a lion it will go out like a lamb." We hope that in relation to this winter this old rule will be adhered to, but so far the signs are all in favor of an old-fashioned continental winter.

The Eastern Question—The Trouble Looming Up Between Russia and Germany.

A cable despatch, special to the HERALD, informs us that the Roumanian government has received a protest from Constantinople against a treaty, said to have been concluded some two years ago, between the government of the Czar on the one hand and the government of Prince Charles on the other. The treaty in question gave Russia certain privileges in the matter of consular jurisdiction, and the government of the Sultan protests against it on the ground that it is in direct violation of the terms of the Treaty of Paris. Our correspondent adds that the protest is credited to the influence of Bismarck. Bismarck, it is said, is perfectly indifferent to the interests of Prince Charles. His purpose seems to be to hurry up a difficulty with Russia, and, apparently with this end in view, he has persuaded the Porte to make a bold assertion of its sovereign rights. There is something truly Bismarckian about this stroke of policy. It completely isolates Russia from the rest of Europe. For a time it did seem as if Russia might succeed in playing the rôle of the friend of Turkey. Bismarck, however, with his usual sharpness, has got ahead of Gortchakoff, and in the event of war breaking out Turkey will be the usefully, not of Russia, but of Germany and Austria. On the part of the Prussian Chancellor this is a bold stroke of policy, and it will not be wonderful if in the early summer it shall have produced such bitter fruit that war will be a necessity. Germany must have the German provinces of Austria sooner or later, and Austria must find compensation in the Lower Danube. In other words, Francis Joseph will give up to Germany Upper and Lower Austria, and take Roumania in exchange. This is what we have always said, and our predictions now begin to find fulfillment.

It is quite manifest that Russia, on the one hand, and Germany and Austria on the other, are fully aware that a conflict must come; and we are not in ignorance of the fact that both sides are making war preparations on the most gigantic scale. Prussia has secured and laid aside her enormous war fund, and from English sources we have information that Russia is rapidly concentrating her forces on the southwestern frontier, apparently with the object of overawing Austria. This action would seem to indicate an intention on the part of Russia to take the initiative in the inevitable conflict for the supremacy of Europe; but we do not believe that any such intention exists on the part of the Russian government. The concentration of the troops in grand camps is no proof that it is intended to assume the offensive, and may be only dictated by prudential motives. Owing to the great extent of the Russian territory, and the limited capacity of her railways to transport troops and matériel, it is of the first importance to assemble the army on strategic points, so that in the event of hostilities the different corps should not be exposed to be beaten in detail. Germany, with her splendidly organized transport system, can concentrate rapidly the whole strength of the Confederation on any given point at very short notice, and the Russians have had examples in the wars with Austria and France of the danger of keeping troops scattered and isolated when exposed to attack from a bold and enterprising enemy, and they are resolved not to be guilty of the imprudence which brought disaster to the arms of both these Powers. It is to this cause that we are inclined to attribute the reported concentration of troops towards the southwestern frontier; and it furnishes a more reasonable explanation than to suppose that Russia has resolved to precipitate a struggle for which she cannot be prepared, and in which defeat involves ruin and the loss of all she has gained within the past century. Though we are aware that unceasing activity has prevailed in the Russian arsenals since the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, yet we believe that even the supply of field ordnance and matériel is still defective. In the matter of army organization the new system has not had time to be consolidated, and though the army has been greatly increased in numbers we doubt if its efficiency has not been temporarily impaired. Of course all these considerations are fully recognized both at St. Petersburg and Berlin, but they suggest very different lines of policy at the rival capitals.

It is evident that the interest of Russia points to delay, and we cannot believe that her statesmen would rashly enter upon a struggle where there is so much to lose when the chances of success are so doubtful. We are convinced that Russia will not take the initiative, but will rather seek to restrain Prussia and Austria by such a demonstration of force as will make them pause before entering lightly on a war policy. This we believe to be the true solution of the movement of the Russian forces. The voting of the War Fund bill under extraordinary pressure from Bismarck, and the extensive war preparations of Prussia have probably alarmed Russia, so that she has made up her mind to prepare for eventualities. Bismarck's speech in the German Parliament left no doubt as to the purpose to which the war fund was to be applied. It is true, he carefully avoided alluding to Russia by name; but when he spoke of Germany being threatened his words could only apply to the Northern Power. Bismarck, who is not much given to cause needless alarm unless when he has an object to be served, intended his speech to prepare the public mind for a crusade against Russia by creating the belief that her power threatened the independence of Germany. The present time is so favorable for a trial of strength with Russia that Bismarck must be anxious to profit by the chance which presents itself to crush her, as so good a one may never occur again. Should he succeed the supremacy of Germany in Europe would be assured and the ambitious dream of the Berlin Court fulfilled. Von Moltke and Bismarck are not likely to let pass so great an opportunity to crown the work of consolidation and aggrandizement. It is, therefore, to Berlin that we shall look for the first acts of hostility. Russia can derive no advantage from a change in her present attitude of watchful and energetic preparation to an aggressive policy. It is so clearly her interest to wait and secure time to complete the reorganization of her military forces and the construction of those strategic lines of railway which must increase enormously

the availability of her resources that we do not believe her government will commit the folly of engaging in war unless attacked. The object of a concentration of troops would be twofold: in the first place for strategic reasons, in order to be ready to meet attack with the whole force of the empire; and, secondly, to restrain Austria and Prussia from hostile action by showing the forward state of the Muscovite preparations. The advantages of the defensive policy are so evident that we feel certain the Russian government will not make the mistake of entering on a war policy for some years to come.

But the interests of Germany and Austria demand immediate action, because every year's delay not alone allows the organization of the immense resources of Russia, but raises her up an ally in France. We may, therefore, assume that the reported movements of troops are due to some new plot of the wily Bismarck. No doubt the Russian Court is well informed of every act and project of the German Chancellor, and is ever on the watch to counteract his designs. To humble the power of Russia is so necessary to the greatness of Germany that there can be no reasonable doubt that Bismarck will not fail to take advantage of the present favorable condition of Europe to try issues with his gigantic neighbor. He cannot be blind to the fact that, as long as Russia maintains her present power and influence in Europe, the work of German unity will be in danger. As a matter of self-preservation Germany finds herself compelled to undertake new and doubtful conflicts, and each day that the struggle is put off diminishes her chances of success. The recuperation of France and the development of the resources of Russia are evidently merely questions of time, and since it is acknowledged on all sides that a struggle for supremacy must take place between Russia and Germany it is plainly the interest of the latter to fight as soon as possible, so that Russia may be forced to contend single-handed. When Bismarck obtained from the German Parliament the continuance for three years of the war budget he was actuated by hostile intentions towards Russia. No other Power could pretend to be a danger to United Germany, and when the German Chancellor insisted on the necessity of continued preparation to protect the Fatherland from menace his words were in effect a threat against Russia. And the Prussian Parliament voted the money to enable Bismarck to humble their colossal neighbor. In view of this declaration of hostility Russia has thought well to prepare for events. This latest piece of news strengthens the belief that Bismarck is not prepared to give Russia the advantages that cannot fail to result from delay.

We are assured by cable telegram from Vienna that the Russian government has forwarded its congratulations to Count Andrássy on his elevation to the Premiership of Austria, assuring him, at the same time, "that His Majesty the Czar has full confidence in the wisdom and justice of the policy which will be pursued under his administration of the foreign relations of Austria." This action is remarkably significant, pointing as it does to a Russian endeavor to estrange Austria as a German power.

The Message in England.

Our President's Message makes a favorable impression in England, and is favorably received by the press. Satisfaction is generally expressed with the spirit in which our relations with Great Britain are treated, and the opinion is almost unanimous that never at any time has a more flattering exhibit been made of the condition of the country. The London Times, however, regrets the threatened abolition of the income tax without the adoption of a substitute; but the Times forgets that no substitute is wanted. We can dispense with the revenue collected from these income taxes, and get on very well without a substitute. General Grant has simply adopted the idea that in the reduction of the national debt already achieved such assurances have been given of the capacities and the fixed purpose of the country to meet all its obligations, that we can with propriety go on with the redemption of the debt at considerably less than the extraordinary figure of one hundred millions a year. Hence his recommendation for the reduction of our internal and external taxes, including the abolition of all our internal taxes except those on wines, spirits and malt liquors, tobacco and stamps.

The President's recommendations on the subject are sound and universally approved by the country; but as to what will be done by Congress upon the line of tax reductions recommended no man can tell. We presume, however, that the income tax will be abolished, and most, if not all, the other internal taxes suggested as surplusage by the President; but on the tariff question there is such a conflict of opinions in the House of Representatives that it is possible there may be no agreement in that body this session upon any bill of reductions. Meantime the important fact which stands out in the boldest relief is this, that our present national taxes, internal and tariff, are far in excess of the wants of the government, immediate or prospective, and they ought to be reduced.

THIERS, BISMARCK AND THE POPE.—We are specially informed by cable telegram from Paris that President Thiers has demanded of the Holy See the recall of Prince Chigi-Albani as Nuncio of the Vatican to the French republic. Bismarck is said to have influenced the action of Thiers. The merits of the case, as against Prince Chigi-Albani, are not stated particularly, but we suspect they will be made plain in a very brief space of time in the light of the question of the East. Prince Chigi is Guardian of the Roman Conclave and a Marshal of the Roman Church. The Church has turned its eyes towards the holy shrines in Turkey just at the moment when Russia, Germany and Austria are peering with unusual earnestness in the same direction. Prince Chigi-Albani may have expressed an opinion to the effect that France is out in the cold and that the empire missed a grand opportunity in Turkey as has the republic so far. The clerics of the Russo-Greek Church may arrive at the grand objective point in the East first, notwithstanding all the disappointments which the Czars have endured since Suwaroff drilled his Cossacks in Ismail in 1790.

THE PRINCE'S CLAIM AGAINST RUSSIA.—It commenced in gunpowder, and is likely to end in a flash in the pan.

The Cataclysm Question.

The question of the recall of Minister Otcasy is fairly opened by the partial publication of the correspondence on the subject, and we can now get at the merits of it. Mr. Cameron, who presented the resolution calling for this correspondence, is the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, having superseded Mr. Sumner on the reorganization of the Senate committees at the beginning of this Congress, last March, because the personal relations between Sumner and the President and Secretary of State were of that character which prevented a confidential intercourse between the parties on public affairs. Mr. Cameron, politically and personally, being in perfect accord with the President and enjoying the most friendly relations with the Secretary of State, may be considered as acting by authority in this affair—said resolution. The conclusion inevitably follows that General Grant desires the official correspondence on this Cataclysm question to be made public, because he is confident that the public judgment in the matter will be the condemnation of the "inexcusable" Mr. Otcasy, a conclusion further confirmed by the promptness with which the correspondence was furnished to the Senate.

The President, on this subject, in his Message, says:—"The intimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed;" that "the visit of the third son of the Emperor" is a proof that there is no desire on the part of his government to diminish the cordiality of those relations;" that "the hospitable reception which has been given to the Grand Duke is a proof that on our side we share the wishes of that government;" but that "the inexcusable course of the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decline to receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative," &c. The question to be settled was, therefore, in what consists this "inexcusable course of the Russian Minister?" and the correspondence settles it. It assures us that Mr. Otcasy officiously interfered in matters pertaining altogether to American home politics, "approached" Senators and Representatives with arguments and exhortations upon measures then pending in Congress, and indiscreetly denounced high officials of our government, and acted in other ways unbecoming a foreign Minister. Secretary Fish represented the case, through Minister Curtin, to Mr. Westmann, the Chancellor aïd to Prince Gortchakoff, and requested Mr. Otcasy's instant withdrawal. Some delay occurred, Gortchakoff being in Germany, and Westmann declining to act upon the matter himself; but Secretary Fish insisted, would hear of no delay, and declared that, as communication with Prince Gortchakoff was easy, he must have an answer. The answer came, requesting that Mr. Otcasy be tolerated until after the Prince's visit. The request was acquiesced in, and Mr. Otcasy now ceases to be the Russian Minister to this country.

THE REPORT BEFORE THE BOARD OF HEALTH yesterday showed the condition of some of the tenement houses and cellars which the inhabitants had been ordered to vacate. The description of these dwellings, with their roofs leaking and their ceilings cracking, and the dark, noisome atmosphere which infects them, will be sufficient justification in the minds of all intelligent people for the apparently arbitrary measure which removes them in this inclement weather.

Personal Intelligence.

Captain Boyie, of the British army, is at the Brevoort House.

General Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. General Kilpatrick, while Minister to Chile, wedded a fair native, who now, it is said, desires to return to feel once more the exhilarating effect of the "earthquake's play," and the General will follow her desire.

United States Senator William Stewart, of Nevada, was one of the passengers of the steamer Russia, that arrived yesterday. He is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Edward M. McCook, Governor of Colorado, arrived from Europe by the steamer Russia, and took apartments at the Giltsey House.

P. S. Gilmore, the master of the wind wonders of Boston, often irreverently dubbed "Jubilee Pat," arrived by the steamer City of Annapolis yesterday morning, and at noon started for Boston. He is said to have been eminently successful in the work for which he visited Europe. Fortified with a letter of recommendation from President Grant and others of our notabilities, he has "interviewed" a number of the sovereigns of Europe and received promises of aid toward his projected world's jubilee to be held in Boston.

Generals F. J. Porges and Tom Young, of Ohio, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel, from Washington, last evening. General Porges is the Governor elect of Ohio.

KENTUCKY.

Governor Leslie's Message.—Lawlessness and Lynching to be Put Down—Negro Testimony in the Courts—Separate Education for Colored Children.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 6, 1871.

Governor Leslie in his message to the Legislature, is very severe on lawlessness. He says not only is there no remedy for anything, and if a man inflicts death on any one, all who countenance the act are guilty of murder. He recommends additional legislation which will more certainly reach unlawful organizations, and civil disobedient persons, and for imposing more stringent and severe penalties on public officials for failure or neglect to enforce the criminal laws. He says:—"I am profoundly impressed with the urgent necessity of something being done to effectually check and break up disorders. The unwarranted interference of the federal authorities in local affairs, has provoked and aggravated much of the lawlessness existing among us. He recommends the passing of an act admitting negroes as witnesses in the courts on the same footing as other citizens. Also an act admitting parties to an action, and all interested in the issue, as competent witnesses. He recommends that the revenue collected from colored people, after paying the expenses of collection, be set apart exclusively for the education of colored children.

THE KU KLUX TRIALS.

Reverdy Johnson's Argument.—(Continued from last issue.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 6, 1871.

In the Ku Klux trials at the United States Court Reverdy Johnson closed his argument on motion to quash the indictment. He argued that the act of Congress of May, 1870, and April, 1871, are unconstitutional and void as far as pretending to confer suffrage, and that Congress should not be permitted to override the Constitution. He argued that Congress could give the Federal Courts no right to try violations of state laws, and showed that the indictment was the product of a "judicial vendetta," as violating an act of Congress and the laws of the State.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6, 1871.

The Senate to-day elected Mr. Pinchback (colored) President, by a vote of 15 to 10. The constitution makes him Lieutenant Governor. The election of Pinchback is regarded as a victory for the War-mouth faction.